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SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1925

POISON is often used by some  
people to shorten life.

SOME PEOPLE pray too much and  
do right too little.

WE CAN DO RIGHT, even though  
others do wrong. Remember that.

PEOPLE, who are expected to die  
shortly usually live longer than they  
are expected to live.

FRIENDLY WHITE people should  
be commended and unfriendly ones  
ignored and forgotten.

SOME PEOPLE do not care who  
dies, just so they live. As a rule,  
these kind of people die first.

WE THANK our friends who have  
been aiding us with their patronage,  
their money and their prayers.

IF YOU KNOW of a friend, who  
might be induced to subscribe to The  
Planet, send us his name.

THE HOLY BIBLE contains much  
valuable information of which the  
average person fails to take notice.

SOME PEOPLE will do right only  
under compulsion and some of these  
same kind of people will do wrong  
without any urging. ....

THE AVERAGE person is usually  
looking out to get something for  
nothing. Such a person usually gets  
nothing for something.

SOME PEOPLE believe in paying  
their debts and some others believe  
in avoiding settling their just obliga-

tions, even when they have the  
money with which to do.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE believe  
in luck and in games of chance.  
They rather win ten dollars after  
months of waiting and doing nothing  
than to earn one hundred dollars  
after a few weeks of hard and  
incessant labor.

PEOPLE IN THIS world were born  
for trouble and all of them have it.  
Whether or not they have been  
reared and nurtured to stand the  
storms of adversity can only be  
ascertained after they have passed  
safely through them.

MARRIED PEOPLE usually see  
some other people that they might  
have married and with whom they  
think that they could have lived with  
pleasure and contentment. They often  
fool themselves in this. People's dis-  
positions change and their desires  
undergo a radical reversal also.

THERE IS NO USE asking us  
what we think of the opinion of the  
Supreme Court of Appeals of Vir-  
ginia. We are too full of thanks to  
that august tribunal for utterance,  
remembering though that "God still  
rules in the affairs of men".

IF LITERARY FIRE and caustic  
denunciation can destroy President  
F. A. McKenzie of Fisk University,  
then after reading a recent edition  
of the New York Crisis, in which  
appear the vitriolic denunciations of  
Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the career  
of the noted educator at Nashville,  
Tenn. is at an end.

"TIME FOR SUSSEX TO ACT".

THE RICHMOND, VA. Times Dispatch,  
in its issue of April 1st,  
says:

"A news item from Waverly brings  
the information that no arrests have  
been made yet in the case of the  
Negro, James Jordan, who was  
lynched by a Sussex County mob on  
Friday, March 20. The sheriff is  
quoted as saying that he is busy  
with his investigation into the mat-  
ter, and may be prepared to act later.  
"In the meantime, caustic com-  
ments are being printed in some of  
the newspapers of the North and  
West with respect to lynching in the  
South, these comments being based  
on the specific instance at Waverly.  
The critics do not believe for one  
moment that the authorities will  
bring to justice those persons who  
participated in the killing of Jordan.  
Heretofore, it has been the custom,  
generally adhered to, to conduct a  
perfunctory investigation of a lynching  
and report inability to identify  
the guilty parties.

"It is to be hoped that the author-  
ities in Sussex County will avoid any  
such investigation as this. The good  
name of Virginia is at stake. Enough  
damage has been done already. The  
Sussex authorities can help the situa-  
tion a great deal, however, if they  
will go vigorously and relentlessly  
after members of the mob that  
lynched Jordan. A killing has been  
done, and, in the circumstances, it  
certainly ought not to require a  
Sherlock Holmes to chase down those  
persons guilty of it.

"It is time for Sussex to act."

This comment is direct and im-  
plies that the lynchers of the colored  
man, James Jordan, are known to the  
authorities in that neighborhood. No

effort at concealment was made. It  
was reported that the commonwealth  
attorney of the county addressed the  
mob, urging that no summary pun-  
ishment be visited upon the man.  
There was absolutely no excuse for  
outraging the law. A jury empanelled  
there would have, in the face of the  
alleged confession visited the sever-  
est legal punishment upon the man  
charged with the crime.

The burning of the body of the  
man was a return to the Dark Ages  
and showed the depravity of some  
of the people residing in that neigh-  
borhood. As for colored folks, they  
regard members of their race of this  
type as being their worst enemies.  
For our part, we advise colored men  
to avoid localities frequented by  
white women and when they see one  
coming down the road, if possible,  
look in another direction or take  
another route to reach a given point.

The best time to punish lynchers  
is when they are committing the  
crime. Five determined, fearless,  
armed white men could have pre-  
vented this flagrant violation of the  
law. When Jordan was first cap-  
tured, he should have been rushed  
to the jail at Petersburg, only a  
short distance away and from that  
point, it would have been only  
thirty or forty minutes ride to Rich-  
mond.

The Richmond, Va. Times Dispatch  
is right. The law should assert its  
majesty and the alleged lynchers of  
James Jordan should be arraigned in  
a court of law.

NEWS-LEADER SAYS LYNCHING  
IS HUMILIATING TO VIRGINIA.

(Richmond News-Leader, March 21)

The atrocity of the crime com-  
mitted in Waverly last night is not re-  
lieved in the slightest by the horror  
of the crime it was designed to pun-  
ish. The law cannot be set aside  
because it is broken. The violence  
of an occasional offense is no war-  
rant for destroying the one thing  
that protects society from the great-  
er violence of continued lawlessness.  
It is not enough to say that the  
lynching of a man guilty of criminal  
assault is a warning to others, and  
that, when the lynching is over, a  
community returns to its normal life.  
Citizens of Waverly would not have  
killed the Negro and burned his body  
if the same thing had not been done  
elsewhere before. The next time a  
similar crime is committed in Vir-  
ginia the temptation to blood-  
guiltiness will be greater, because the  
mob will be influenced by what was  
done in Waverly.

And if men are lynched for rape,  
others are soon strung up for lesser  
offenses. It has happened so over  
and over again in the country, and  
wherever it comes about it involves  
a gradual weakening of justice, a  
spreading contempt for law. Men  
cannot take liberties with one part  
of the law and not feel less of respect  
for the rest. All of which, of course  
is old, old truth, but none the less  
fundamental because old.

The outraged feeling that prompted  
many Sussex people to lynch the  
Negro does not keep the act from  
being murder. The fact that several  
hundred had a hand in the murder  
in no sense decreases the responsi-  
bility of every man who had any  
hand in it. Would the mob have  
been possible without the individual?  
Was not the very presence of each  
man an invitation to every other to  
join the crowd and to make it a  
mob? There are some hundreds of  
men in Sussex who will not hesitate  
today to answer these questions  
defiantly and to avow that they have  
no regrets for what they did. They  
will not to so sure next week, and  
they will have not a few doubts next  
month. Some of them, argue as they  
will with themselves, will never be  
able to forget that they participated  
in murder.

That aspect of a lynching is every

GIVING HIM A GOOD SCRUBBING.



whit as dismal as its challenge of  
the law: it brings disquietude and  
doubt's and cankering regret to every  
sensitive spirit that shares it. How  
can the West men let the mob state  
of mind develop when the result is  
to put a handicap for life on every  
one who consents to the murder?

It is a deep humiliation to Virginia  
that during the last five years lyn-  
chings have increased here, while they  
have been declining in the South as  
a whole. Lynchings were cut in half  
in 1923. In 1924 a new low record  
of only fourteen cases was set. Yet  
Virginia, which long had a clean  
sheer, had one in Culpeper county  
in 1918, one in Wise in 1920, one  
in King and Queen on October 12,  
1923, and now a fourth in Sussex.  
The general cure is public opinion:  
the best temporary treatment is  
punishment of the guilty. One of  
the men who participated in the  
Wise county lynching was arrested,  
prosecuted vigorously by a courage-  
ous prosecuting attorney, and on  
January 4, 1923, began a two year  
term in the penitentiary for man-  
slaughter. If the same course is  
followed in Sussex, where the  
commonwealth's attorney manfully  
has announced he will conduct an  
immediate investigation, cold water  
may be thrown on those who other-  
wise might emulate the Waverly  
mob. But education remains the one  
specific, and of all educational  
methods, the most effective is that

which will show a man how the  
memory of the murder he helps  
commit will haunt him and dog him  
till death.

OTHER PEOPLE JUDGE  
YOU NOW BY YOUR  
FURNITURE

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RUGS from an Old Established House  
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the best quality goods, just as reason-  
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and RUGS and—don't fail to ask our  
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in which to pay for any purchase.

CHAS. G. JURGENS SON  
ESTABLISHED 1880.  
ADAMS AND BROAD

## COLORFUL NEWS "MOVIES"

By "THE CAMERAMAN."

1—OHIO'S ANTI-MARRIAGE BILL.  
3—RELIGION OF NON-RELIGION.

2—INTERSTATE COMMERCE CALAMITIES.  
4—A "HINDU PRINCE" IN ALABAMA.

(Preston News Service)

OHIO'S ANTI-MARRIAGE BILL.

Assemblyman Roberts, of the Ohio Legis-  
lature has introduced into the regular session  
1925, a new Anglo-Saxon hope, known as  
"House Bill No. 218, a measure aimed to pre-  
vent the "amalgamation of the white race  
with any other race". Among other things  
Mr. Roberts' bill provides a five hundred to  
one thousand dollar fine or a three to nine  
months imprisonment, or both, for "any per-  
son of pure white blood" who marries a per-  
son of another race, or one having a distinct  
and visible admixture of the blood of another  
race, and vice versa as to any persons of  
another race who marry persons of pure white  
blood. The usual fines and imprisonments  
are provided in the bill for those who dare to  
solemnize such forbidden matrimonial alli-  
ances.

The big fish in the sea of Assemblyman  
Roberts' mind, however, is, of course, the pre-  
vention, by legal means, of racial admixtures  
between the whites and the blacks—a situation  
eagerly sought by hundreds of white men in  
the day time, and, unfortunately for both  
races, for that matter, forgotten by thousands  
of white men in the night time. The on-  
marching tide of mulattoes has defied the  
miscegenation laws of Georgia, Florida, Ala-  
bama, Arkansas and virtually all States which  
have them on the books in the day and on  
the shelves in the night.

The evasion of marital law and order is  
of course, of no credit to either whites or  
blacks, and it is a sad, sad reminder of that  
truth when figures show that in Arkansas,  
whose statutes are heavily laden with mar-  
riage barriers between the races, mulattoes  
increased in forty years more than 559 per  
cent. The spirit of advocacy of racial purity  
is to be highly commended, but when legal  
barriers estop the lawful confirmation of ille-  
gitimate unions, pray what is to become of  
the notes and the beams which daily exist  
upon the eyeballs of inter-racial relationships?  
The amalgamation marches onward, day by  
day, and the sons of Ham and of Shem and  
of Japhet, too, are as vari-colored as was  
Joseph's coat.

Of far greater interest to Assemblyman  
Roberts, democrat of Belmont County, Ohio,  
it seems to us, would be the greater protection  
of the 2,029 Negro citizens in his county,  
residing principally in Barton, Bridgeport,  
Martins Ferry and Bellaire, who complain  
that Mexican and other foreign laborers are  
urging their places in Ohio industries. This  
they say, is more important to them just now  
than the matter of blood filtering. Amen!

INTERSTATE COMMERCE  
CALAMITIES.

Upon the ground that the South is not ad-  
equately represented in the personnel of the  
Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal  
tribunal created by Congress to see that dis-  
crimination on the part of common carriers  
is done away with, when passengers or prop-  
erty are transported interstate, it is said that  
Southern Senators will refuse to confirm  
Hon. Thomas F. Woodlock, who has just  
been given a recess appointment to the Com-  
mission by President Coolidge.

The watchfulness of the South over the  
personnel and activities of the Interstate Com-  
merce Commission has always been marked.  
And to colored people who, when traveling  
interstate southward through Jim Crow States  
are given inferior coaches and accommoda-

tions, and are otherwise harmfully discrim-  
inated against in the matter of meals, sleeping  
berths, and day coach facilities, the keen in-  
terest of the Southland in the Interstate Com-  
merce Commission has but one interpretation.

Southern rail and water carriers, too, know  
full well the scope of duties and power of the  
Commission. They know that antiquated  
coaches for colored passengers and up-to-date  
coaches for whites constitutes the grossest  
type of discrimination, properly cognizable by  
the Commission. They know, when Pullman  
berths are withheld from colored passengers  
that discrimination ensues. They remember  
the legal precedents, dormant but not by any  
means dead, established in the cases of Ed-  
wards and Gaines, under which the obliga-  
tions of common carriers are clearly set forth  
by the Court. And they know that the Inter-  
state Commerce Commission has power to  
fine a railroad \$100 a day for practicing dis-  
crimination.

Last, but not least, they know that some  
day some able lawyer, white or black, will sue  
out a mandamus and invoke a performance of  
duties imposed by law. And, of course, the  
more of the South there is reposing upon the  
bench of the Interstate Commerce Commis-  
sion, the greater solace will be felt by rail-  
roads of Dixieland, when the day of reckon-  
ing comes—for come it must—and drowning  
men always grasp at straws.

RELIGION OF NON-RELIGION.

The Methodists have come nad gone, and  
by a vote of 111 to 137 the breach between the  
M. E. Church North and the M. E. Church  
South, which was carved into Meth-  
odist Christianity more than eighty years ago,  
because of slavery which the Church South  
condoned, still yawns open defiance to the  
Sabbath chants of the bishops, when they ad-  
monish their followers to love their neighbors  
as themselves. When Sir Walter Scott  
wrote: "Who spills the foremost foeman's  
blood, that party conquers in the feud" he  
must have visualized the now present sixteen  
denominations of Methodism far from the  
minds of the Wesleys in their revision of  
Protestantism.

These paragraphs, though, bear not one  
whit of malice against the Methodists, who are  
religiously good as the best of the other de-  
nominations. The great question, however,  
as we see it, for solution by all the churches  
is whether or not they intend to observe the  
commandment: "Thou shalt have no other  
God before Me". Malice is a god. Factional  
division is a god. Prejudice is a god. The  
deception of preaching unity in the pulpit and  
division in conference is a god which the  
Methodists have just openly acclaimed. At  
that, they were semi-honest enough to an-  
nounce their religion of division in open court  
and not keep it a secret of state as their white  
denominational contemporaries have done.

Just as Napoleon Bonaparte once said:  
"Good God, How rare men are", how rare is  
religion without a strong alloy. Forests  
primeval with their murmuring hemlocks and  
the streaming sunlight of the God-given day  
seem, more and more, to make a background  
of honest-to-goodness religion far more per-  
fect than beautiful stone masonry and tri-  
colored church windows. And if the church  
of today is to form the foundation of the  
church of the hereafter, then 141 to 137 votes  
for non-alliance of Christians must be made  
impossible, not only among the Methodists  
but among the other Christian denominations

of the world.

A "HINDU PRINCE"  
IN ALABAMA.

A fraternal pin led to a grip which told me  
that the BROTHER and I were traveling the  
same way, and after exchanging a few pre-  
liminary formalities we lighted a couple of  
all-Havanas and prepared to shoot away.  
The BROTHER was faultlessly attired. His  
cheek-bones were prominent, and a broad chin  
which dropped quickly when he laughed  
seemed to indicate a genial disposition of semi-  
oriental characteristics.

"I'm sure gla to be headin' home", he said  
as he laid down his chamois gloves upon a  
handsome leather grip, in order to pick up a  
glass of ginger ale which the waitress had  
just brought in.

"I've been away three months, and will cer-  
tainly be glad to see the old girl again. I'm  
just naturally dying to see a first class cabaret  
once more, too", he continued with a slight  
lisp.

"Where do you live?" we inquired eagerly,  
noting at the same time some spaces in the  
BROTHER'S mouth which had evidently  
been the one-time abiding place of some  
perfectly good teeth.

"Harlem, New York. I've lived there for  
twenty years", the BROTHER added, with  
his perceptible lisp, evidently caused by the  
absence of the bicusps. "This time last year  
I had five thousand cold plunks in a Harlem  
bank; but, gee whiz, I dropped it all on the  
Sheepshead Bay track. Every nickel of it  
got away" and when I saw Thanksgiving com-  
ing with nothing but the blues in sight, I had  
these bridges taken out again, and hit the  
trail for some real money".

"Well, how did you make out?" we asked  
interestedly as we looked at his smooth brown  
skin, free from a single blemish and of the  
color of a dark russet apple.

"Oughtna kick. I guess", he replied, as he  
opened the bag and exchanged his chamois  
gloves for a pair of silk ones. "I've saved  
up fifteen hundred dollars, besides buying my  
girl a solid gold wrist watch for Christmas.  
Traveled all over the State; stopped at the  
best hotels; did two or three golf courses;  
and was the guest of several of the State's  
leading officials, including several chiefs of  
police".

"You were touring Illinois or New York,  
I presume", we added diligently, taking a  
last sip of the Canadian dry.

"Oh, no—Alabama", answered our suave  
fraternal brother lispily, as he took a bright  
red turban from his bag, and deftly placed the  
same upon his head. "It sure is good to be  
able to talk English again."

"But", we broke in, with astonishment. "A  
colored man can't stop at the best hotels in  
Alabama, and—"

"Oh", he faltered, "You see, one time I  
worked with Ringling Brothers' circus, and  
in the side show I played the part of a Hindu  
Prince. That job stands me well, in times  
of distress", the BROTHER fairly shouted.  
"I'm so well known in the North that I had  
to take the South this time. And say, those  
Alabamians treated me fine. I cleaned up all  
over the State. And when I got into the  
Union Station today, it was the first time I'd  
dared to speak English in three months. Gee,  
but it's a relief", concluded the BROTHER,  
as he prepared to make the five o'clock train  
for New York, leaving us alternately in dis-  
may and wonderment.

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longer time. \$2 is the price, post  
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